

- Background
- Consultation
- Generating Funds
- Designing the Program
- · Selection Criteria
- · Maintaining Control of the Program
- · Evaluation of the Program
- Title I Funds Not to Benefit the General Needs of the Private School
- Contracts

Title I Equitable Services

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A LITTLE BACKGROUND







Section 1120 of Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) requires participating Local Education Agencies (LEAs) to provide eligible private school students, their teachers and families with Title I services or other benefits that are equitable to those provided to eligible public school children, their teachers, and their families.

Title I Equitable Services







- Low-income parents with private school children are included in the census poverty counts that generate funds the LEA's use for Title I services.
- · Child Benefit Theory.

Title I Equitable Services

Under the Child Benefit Theory Title I services:



- Benefit the individual child, not the $\;$ private school.
- $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$ Are provided by the LEA, not the private school.

This theory was developed to comply with the Constitutional prohibition against Federal funding to private schools.

ED may <u>not</u> waive the statutory and regulatory requirements relating to equitable services.

Questions D-1 and D-6 April 2009 Guidance



Title I Equitable Services

Elementary and Secondary Act (ESEA)

•Section 1120 •Section 1115

> A-87 A-133

Title I Regulations

- Section 200.62
- Section 200.63
- Section 200.64
- Section 200.65
- Section 200.66
- Section 200.67

Title I Equitable Services

Let's start at the very beginning...



Title I Equitable Services	
Consultation	
Title I Equitable Services	
Where do we find the reference?	
Title I Equitable Services	
Time i Equitable del vices	
Section 1120(b) requires LEAs to consult with private school officials during the design and development of the Title I program.	

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Consultation involves <u>discussions</u> between public and private school officials on key issues that affect the ability of eligible private school students to participate equitably in Title I programs.

Title I Equitable Services

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Consultation must occur in a timely and meaningful manner during the:

- · Design
- · Development, and
- $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$ Implementation of the program.



Title I Equitable Services

15



Genuine opportunity for all parties to express their views and to have those views heard.

16

LEA <u>must</u> maintain written affirmation signed by each private school official or their appropriate representative that consultation has occurred.



Title I Equitable Services

17

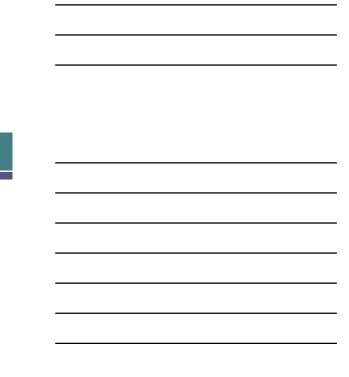
Section 200.63 of the Title I regulations lists required consultation topics:

- · Needs of eligible children.
- · Services to be provided.
- · How, where and by whom.
- Evaluation of the program.
- · Size and scope of the services.
- · Data for poverty count.
- · How and when the LEA will make decisions.
- · Activities for teachers and families of participants.
- · Third party contract.

Title I Equitable Services

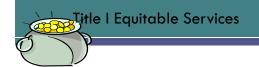


Private school officials have the right to complain to the SEA if the LEA didn't engage in timely and meaningful consultation or give adequate consideration to the views of private school officials.



Title I Equitable Services	
19	
Generating the Funds	
	-
Title I Equitable Services	
20	
The amount of Title I funding available is based on the	
number of private school children who <u>reside</u> in a Title I public school attendance area and are from <u>low-income</u>	
<u>families.</u>	
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Title I Equitable Services	
Manager of Broads As IFA manager and all the	
Measures of Poverty — An LEA may calculate poverty in several ways:	
Same measure of poverty as public schools (FARMs).	
 Using comparable data from a survey and extrapolating. Using comparable data from a different source (TANF). 	
Using proportionality.Using an equated measure.	

	Title I Equitable Services
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	Extrapolating
	When an LEA uses a survey to collect poverty
	information, if all surveys are not returned, the LEA must,
	after obtaining income data from a representative sample of families with children in private school,
	extrapolate those data.
	Title I Equitable Services
23	
23	Proportionality
	An LEA may apply the low-income percentage of each
	participating public school attendance area to the number of private school children who reside in that attendance area.
	For example, an LEA calculates the percentage of those from low- income families in a public school attendance area to be 60
	percent. The LEA then applies this percentage to the number of
	private school children residing in that attendance area. So, if the number of private school children residing in that
	attendance area is 50, then 60 percent of 50 children, or 30
	children, are considered to be low-income.
	Title I Equitable Services
24	
	Using an Equated Measure
	IANF (public) = IANF (private) free & reduced x (private)
	priced meals (public)



Generating Funds for Title I Services Step 1

Title I Equitable Services

Private school children who

reside in Title I public school attendance areas and are
from

<u>low-income</u> families

generate the same per-pupil amount as they would have had they attended their neighborhood or zoned Title I public school.

Title I Equitable Services

Name of Private School: New Jersey Private School

Public School	# of Low- Income Students	Per Pupil	Amount Generated
Lincoln	6	\$500	\$3,000
Adams	2	\$450	\$900
Bentley	7	\$300	\$2100
Charles	1	\$0	\$0
TOTAL			\$6000

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If the LEA has reserved funds for districtwide activities, equitable services <u>may apply</u>.

Title I Equitable Services

This requirement does not apply to reservations for:

- · Homeless,
- · Pre-k, or
- · Neglected or delinquent programs.





Title I Equitable Services

Section 200.64(a)(2)(i)(A) of the Title I regulations requires that, if an LEA reserves funds for instructional activities at the LEA level, it must calculate the proportionate share for private school children.







The LEA has reserved funds for a summer school program for all Title I schools or for all Title I elementary schools.

Equitable services' requirement applies.

Title I Equitable Services

Example

The LEA has reserved funds for a summer school program for all its Title I schools identified for improvement, corrective action, or restructuring.

Equitable services' requirement does not apply.







Title I Equitable Services

<u>Example</u>

The LEA has reserved Title I funds to provide afterschool tutoring sessions for all its Title I middle schools.





Section 200.65(a)(1) and (2) of the Title I regulations requires LEAs to calculate from funds reserved under section 1118 [parent involvement] of the ESEA the amount of funds available for these activities based on the proportion of private school children from lowincome families residing in Title I participating public school attendance areas.

Title I Equitable Services

Example

The LEA has reserved the required one percent of its Title I allocation to provide parent involvement activities.





Title I Equitable Services

Example

The LEA has decided to reserve two percent of its Title I allocation to provide parent involvement activities.





Section 200.65(a)(2) of the Title I regulations requires LEAs to calculate from funds reserved under section 1119 [professional development] of the ESEA the amount of funds available for these activities based on the proportion of private school children from lowincome families residing in Title I participating public school attendance areas.

Title I Equitable Services

Example

The LEA has reserved Title I funds to provide professional development activities because it has been identified for improvement.





Title I Equitable Services

Example

The LEA has reserved Title I funds to provide professional development activities to all its Title I elementary schools.







Calculating the proportionate share



Title I Equitable Services

The LEA has reserved \$25,000 for summer school activities for all of its Title I schools.

of Low-Income Children from New Jersey Private School residing within the boundaries of a Title I public school.

of Low-Income Public School Children who attend Title I public schools.

.63% of \$25,000 = \$157.50

Title I Equitable Services	
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The LEA must add the \$157.50 to the funds already generated for instruction for children from New Jersey Private School.	
\$6,000 + \$157.50 = \$6,157.50	
\$0,000 ± \$137.30 = \$0,137.30	
There is now \$6,157.50 available to provide the Title I instructional program for eligible children attending	
New jersey Private School.	
Questions on this section?	
Title I Equitable Services	
45	
Designing the Title I Program	

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Types of services

- · Direct instruction outside the regular classroom.
- · Tutoring.
- Providing services to four-year old children who are enrolled in a preschool program at the private school.
- · Counseling.
- · Computer assisted instruction.
- · Extended day programs, Saturday classes
- · Summer school.



Title I Equitable Services



Who can provide the services?



- Provider of Title I services must be either an employee of the LEA or an employee of a third party under contract with the LEA.
- Title I paraprofessionals must be in close proximity and under the direct supervision of an HQ public school teacher.
- Private school teachers may be employed by both the private school and the LEA; however, they must be independent of the private school during the time they are employed by the LEA to provide Title I services.
- · LEA teachers providing Title I services must meet HQT requirements.

Title I Equitable Services









Selection Criteria



Let's take a closer look at some examples of FINDINGS

Title I Equitable Services



The response when asked "how are children selected?"

"Eligible children will be those scoring below 45%."

"Eligible children are those who are eligible for free or reduced-priced meals."

"Eligible children will be identified by teacher judgment."

"All needy children regardless of residence."



Title I Equitable Services

Where do we find the reference?





Section 200.62(b) of the Title I regulations requires that, to be eligible for Title I services, a private school child must:

- Reside in a Title I participating public school attendance area; and
- Meet the requirements in section 1115 of the ESEA which requires the LEA to use multiple, educationally related, objective criteria.

Title I Equitable Services

Multiple, educationally related, objective criteria



- Grades prek -2 selected solely on the basis of teacher judgment, interviews with parents, developmentally-appropriate criteria.
- · Poverty is NOT a criterion.
- Homeless, 2 preceding years in Head Start, Even Start, Early Reading First, Title I Preschool, Title I, Part C (Migrant Education).

Title I Equitable Services

Maintaining Control of the Program

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Let's take a closer look at some examples of FINDINGS

Title I Equitable Services

Evidence of not maintaining control of the Title I program provided to eligible private school children:

- $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$ Private school officials signed the timesheets of Title I employees.
- Contractor determined that Title I services would be provided in an additional subject are (without LEA knowledge).
- LEA officials did not monitor the Title I program being provided for eligible private school children.

Title I Equitable Services



Let's examine some additional examples of activities that raised "red flags."



Where do we find the reference?



Title I Equitable Services



Section 1120(d)(1) of the ESEA requires that the LEA maintain control of the Title I funds, materials, equipment and property.



Title I Equitable Services

Section 9306(a) of the ESEA requires that:

- The program will be administered in accordance with all applicable statutes and regulations; and
- The subgrantee will maintain control of the program.

Maintaining control of the
Title I program also means that
the LEA designs and
Implements the
Title I program for its
children who attend
private schools.



Title I Equitable Services

The **LEA** cannot delegate its responsibility to private school officials.

Private school officials do not develop plans or make budget decisions. This is an **LEA responsibility**.

Questions on this section?



Evaluation of the Program

Title I Equitable Services



Let's take a closer look at some examples of FINDINGS

Title I Equitable Services

The response when asked " how is the Title I program evaluated ..."

- · "Pre and post test scores."
- · "The LEA will analyze test scores."
- · "Report card grades."
- \cdot "The contractor will analyze the progress of children."
- · "Standardized tests."



Title I Equitable Services	
Where do we find the reference?	
Title I Equitable Services	
Both section 1120(b)(1)(D) of the ESEA and section 200.63(b)(5) of the Title I regulations require that the	
LEA consult with private school officials about how the services will be academically assessed and how the results of that assessment will be used to improve those	
services.	
Title I Equitable Services	
"Begin with the end in mind." - Stephen Covey	
4	

After consulting with private school officials, the LEA must establish standards it will use to measure the effectiveness of the Title I program being provided to private school children.



Title I Equitable Services

- May use the State assessment or another assessment that is aligned to the agreed upon standards, such as the assessment used in the private school.
- All Title I participants are assessed annually, including children receiving nonacademic services.



Title I Equitable Services

Every year, the LEA, after consulting with private school officials, must determine what constitutes acceptable annual progress for the Title I program.

This decision <u>must be made</u> before Title I services begin.

It's not enough to just assess participants -- LEA must determine the effectiveness of the total program in raising academic achievement.

If the expected annual progress is not met, the LEA, after consultation, must review its program and determine modifications it should make in order to improve the effectiveness of the Title I program in raising the achievement of private school participants.



Title I Equitable Services





Title I Funds Not to Benefit the General Needs of the Private School.

Title I Equitable Services



Let's take a closer look at some examples of FINDINGS

Title I Equitable Services Instruction Title I funds used for: • Computers for private school classrooms. • Library books for the private school's library. • White boards for private school classrooms. Title I Equitable Services Title I funds used for: Professional Development • Workshops on how to teach reading. • Data workshops for private school teachers to analyze data from the standardized test given to all students. • Courses to help private school teachers become certified in reading. Title I Equitable Services Where do we find the reference?

Section 200.66(b)(2) of the Title I regulations prohibits LEAs from using Title I funds for the needs of the private school or the general needs of children in the private school

Section 200.67(c)(1) of the Title I regulations requires that any Title I funded equipment or supplies placed in the private school are used for Title I purposes only.



Title I Equitable Services



Title I Equitable Services

Where do we find the reference?



OMB Circular A-87 Test



- · Reasonable and Necessary
- Allocable
- Authorized



Title I Equitable Services



Your turn.

Do you know it when you see it?



Questions on this section?



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RFPs, Contracts, and Invoices Oh My!

Title I Equitable Services



Equitable Services
was the #1 finding
for the 2009-2010 monitoring cycle.



Contracting was one of the top monitoring five findings under this indicator.

Title I Equitable Services

After consultation, the LEA should know ...

- · Grades to be served.
- · Subject areas.
- · Type of staff.
- · Selection criteria.
- · Evaluation.



After consultation, the LEA should know ...

- · Private schools whose children will participate.
- · When services will be provided,
- · Pooling or not.
- · Topics for parental involvement.
- · Topics for professional development.



Title I Equitable Services

The LEA should also have identified the amount of Title I funding available for:

- · Instruction.
- · Parental Involvement.
- · Professional Development (if applicable).

Title I Equitable Services



Background



- Education Department General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR) requires LEAs to use the State's procurement procedures.
- LEAs may add other procedures as long as they are not in conflict with the SEA's procedures.

Title I Equitable Services The Request for Proposal (RFP) Title I Equitable Services The RFP The RFP is an early stage in a <u>procurement</u> process, it issues an invitation for suppliers, often through a bidding process, to submit a proposal on a specific service. Title I Equitable Services The RFP should reflect the needs of eligible private school children, their classroom teachers and parents.

Title I Equitable Services	
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The RFP serves two purposes: 1. The RFP provides information.	
INFORMATION	
2. The RFP poses questions.	
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Title I Equitable Services	
The RFP should provide information	
in order that perspective contractors have sufficient	
information to be able to respond to the questions posed in the RFP.	
Title I Equitable Services	
The RFP should provide a "picture" of what the LEA	
expects in its Title I program for private school children.	

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The RFP should provide information about:

- · Private schools.
- · Grades.
- · Subject(s).
- · Selection criteria.
- · When.
- Amount of funding for instruction, parental involvement, and professional development for the private school classroom teachers (if applicable).

Title I Equitable Services

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The RFP should provide information about:

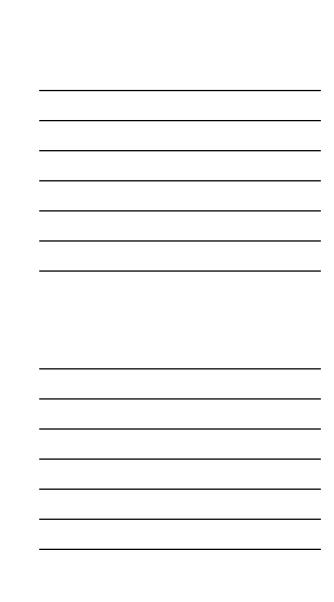
- · Evaluation.
- Information that the services should support the private school curriculum.
- · Information that the services must be supplemental.
- · Topics parental involvement.
- · Topics professional development (if applicable).
- · Information about pooling.

Title I Equitable Services



The RFP should provide information about:

- · All the tasks that the LEA wants completed.
- · The list of required deliverables with due dates.
- · The scoring rubrics the review panel will use.
- · How to complete the proposal.
- The fact that the amount of funds available for instruction, professional development, and parental involvement are not negotiable and may vary from year to year.



The RFP should pose questions to perspective contractors about the proposed program that they will deliver.



Title I Equitable Services

The RFP should ask questions of perspective contractors.

How will you ensure that the Title I services are supplemental?

What parental involvement will you provide?





What professional development will you provide to private school classroom teachers?



Title I Equitable Services

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The RFP should ask questions of perspective contractors.

What materials, supplies and equipment will you need?



How will you complete the evaluation?



How will you coordinate with private school staff?



Title I Equitable Services Title I Funding Parental Involvement Instruction **Professional Development** Title I Equitable Services In order to meet Equitable Services requirements an LEA must — Provide eligible private school children with an opportunity to participate. Meet the equal expenditure requirements for instruction, professional development, and parental involvement. Assess student needs and the effectiveness of the Title I Begin Title I programs at the same time as the $\,$ Title I programs for public school children. Title I Equitable Services It may be helpful to provide definitions in the RFP:



{ Example} INSTRUCTIONAL COSTS

For the purposes of this contract, instructional costs are defined as:

- Teacher and instructional aide salaries, including fringe benefits;
- Instructional materials, including such items as books, computers and software for student use, workbooks, and supplies.

Title I Equitable Services



{ Example} PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT COSTS

For the purposes of this contract, parental involvement costs are defined as:

Costs the contractor incurs to provide parental involvement activities to parents of participating private school children.

Title I Equitable Services

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{ Example} PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS

For the purposes of this contract, professional development costs are defined as:

Costs the contractor incurs to provide professional development activities to private school teachers of participating private school children.



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What about other costs that the contractor may incur?

- · Supervisors.
- · Office overhead and staff.
- · Profit/fee.
- · Professional development for employees of contractor.
- · Travel, supplies needed to provide the services.



Title I Equitable Services

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Administration



Title I Equitable Services

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{ Example} ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

For the purposes of this contract, administrative costs are defined as:

Costs the contractor incurs to administer the program, including but not limited to salaries and fringe benefits for the Director, assistants as needed, area supervisors, and support staff, office rent and utilities, office equipment and supplies, postage and mailings, telephone, travel, special capital expenses, escort time, professional development for Title I teachers and supervisors who are employees of the contractor, and the contractor's fee (profit).

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In order to address the different amount of funding that is available each year, an LEA may ask contractors to indicate that administration will be calculated as a percentage of instructional funds rather than a flat fee.



Title I Equitable Services

OMB Circular A-87 Test:



- · Reasonable and Necessary
- · Allocable
- · Authorized



Title I Equitable Services

The Review Process



Points should be awarded by the review panel to perspective contractors who have plans or descriptions that accurately reflect the Title I equitable services requirements.



	Title I Equitable Services	
	The chosen program should offer the best match to	
	the expectations of the LEA.	
	Title I Equitable Services	
	The FEquinable del vices	
	Negotiating	
	The <u>only</u> amount that can be negotiated is the amount that the contractor charges for administration.	
	1000	
	10%? 25%? 14%?	
	Title I Familiale Commisses	
117	Title I Equitable Services	
	Writing The	
	Contract	
	To see all	

Title I Equitable Services	
110	-
Statements that should be included:	
 All equipment purchased with Title I funds is the property of the LEA, not the contractor. 	
The contractor will comply with all Title I statutory and	
regulatory requirements.	
 The LEA has the right to withhold payment if any requirement is not met. 	
Title I Equitable Services	
Statements that should be included:	
The LEA will inform the contractor by the amount of	
funds available for all activities (instruction, professional development, and family involvement).	
The contract may be modified if there is a reauthorization of the ESEA during the performance period of the contract.	
 A description of the procedures for submission of invoices by the contractor including how often they are to be submitted. 	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
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Title I Equitable Services	
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Other Information that should be included in both the	
RFP and the contract:	
Clauses that address GEPA and ESEA requirements.	

Title I Equitable Services	
What are ESEA and GEPA requirements?	
That are searched earlier eneme.	
Title I Footballe Comitee	
Title I Equitable Services	-
Section 9306(a) of Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) requires that:	
The program will be administered in accordance with all	
applicable statutes and regulations; and	
The subgrantee will maintain control of the program.	
Title I Equitable Services	
Section 443(a) of General Education Provisions Act	
(GEPA) requires subrecipients to maintain records that fully disclose:	
How the funds were used.	

· Total cost of the activity for which the funds were used.

· Other records that will facilitate an effective audit.

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The contract should require:



- That invoices have separate categories for instructional, professional development, parental involvement, and administrative costs.
- Sufficient documentation from the contractor prior to payment of the invoice.

Title I Equitable Services

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Beware the tempting contract template



Title I Equitable Services

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Beware the tempting contract template





Phrases That Can Be Problematic

- The contractor will provide input to the selection of professional development ...
- The amount of _____ will be paid in equal monthly installments
- · LEA and private school officials will not ...

Title I Equitable Services

Whichever type, the contract must reflect that the contractor is required to provide information about:

· How the funds were used.



- $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$ $\,$ Total cost of the activity for which the funds were used.
- · Other records as will facilitate an effective audit.

Title I Equitable Services

Invoices



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The LEA should require:



- That invoices have separate categories for instructional, professional development, parental involvement, and administrative costs.
- Sufficient documentation from the contractor prior to payment of the invoice.

Title I Equitable Services

Invoice
Best Contractor
September 1, 2011 – September 30, 2011

Instruction______

Parental Involvement _____

Professional Development _____

Administration_____

Total

Title I Equitable Services

100

Documentation

Detail must be sufficient to enable the LEA to determine that the requested invoices are in accordance with Title I requirements and the GEPA.

- · Name and salary of each teacher.
- · Instructional materials purchased.
- Specific administrative costs, such as supervisor's salary, office expenses, travel costs, capital expense type costs, and fees.

Title I	Equitable	Services
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\$100,000 - Instruction (salaries, materials, equipment)

\$17,000 – Professional Development (personnel to provide professional development activities to classroom teachers of participating private school children)

\$5,000 – Parental Involvement (personnel to provide activities to the families of participating private school children)

Title I Equitable Services

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At the end of the school year, the instructional, professional development, and family involvement costs charged on the invoices should total the amount of funds generated by poverty private school children.

Title I Equitable Services

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Let's discuss Example Contract

Questions?	
Nola Cromer	
nola.cromer@ed.gov (202) 205-4158	
Title I Equitable Services	
Resources	
U.S. Department of Education Web Site <u>www.ed.gov</u>	
Office Student Achievement and School Accountability (SASA) Web Site http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/oese/sasa/index.html	
Ensuring Equitable Services to Private School Children: A Title	
I Resource Tool Kit: http://www.ed.gov/programs/titleiparta/ps/titleitoolkit.pdf	

 Title I Services to Eligible Private School Students: http://www.ed.gov/programs/titleiparta/psguidance.doc